



Vol. 1.

San Francisco, Saturday, October 11, 1873.

No. 41.

## THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—BY THE—

NATIONALIST PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE—No. 5 POST STREET, (Up Stairs.)

All Communications must be Addressed to the Business Manager.

TERMS.

One copy, one year, \$3 00

10 copies to one address, one year, \$20 00

Single copies, 10 cts.

(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

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One Dollar a square, (eight lines of this type) per

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lowing the issue of the paper.

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vertisement of unwholesome character or doubtful influence

be inserted in these columns. Notices coming from

parties unknown to the Publishers, must be paid for in

advance.

### THE MUNSTER WAR-SONG.

A. D. 1190.

Can the depths of the ocean afford you not graves,  
That you come thus to perish afar o'er the waves;  
Toadden and swell the wild torrents that flow,  
Through the valley of vengeance, the dark Aharlow?

The clangour of conflict o'erburthens the breeze,  
From the stormy Slieve Bloom to the stately Galtees;  
Your towers and towers are purple with gore,  
Slevemammon, Glencolce, and sublime Galtymore!

The sun-beams that slumbered embalm'd in our tears,  
Tipperary! shall we o'er thy mountains maintain;  
And the dark hill shall bristle with sabre and spear,  
While one tyrant remains to forge manacles here.

The riderless war-steeds careers o'er the plain,  
With a shaft in his flank and a blood-dripping mane,  
His gallant breast labors, and glares his wild eyes;  
He plunges in torture—falls—shivers—and dies.

Let the trumpet ring triumph! the tyrant is slain,  
He reels o'er his charger deep pierced through the brain;  
And his myriads are flying like leaves on the gale,  
But who shall escape from our hills with the tale?

For the arrows of vengeance are showering like rain,  
And choke the strong rivers with islands of slain,  
Till thy waves, "lordly Shannon," all crimson flow,  
Like the billows of hell with the blood of the foe.

Aye! the foemen are flying, but vainly they fly—  
Revenge, with the fleetness of lightning, can vie;  
And the spears of the mountains spring up from each rock,  
And rush down the ravines like wolves on the flock.

And who shall pass over the stormy Slieve Bloom,  
To tell the pale Saxon of tyranny's doom;  
When, like tigers from ambush, our fierce mountaineers,  
Leap along from the crags with their death-dealing spears?

They came with high boasting to bind us as slaves;  
But the glen and the torrent have yawned for their  
graves—

From the gloomy Ardaraun to wild Templemore—  
From the Suir to the Shannon—is red with their gore.

By the soul of Heremon! our warriors may smile,  
To remember the march of the foe through our isle;  
Their banners and harness were costly and gay,  
And proudly they flashed in the summer sun's ray.

The hilts of their falchions were crusted with gold,  
And the gems of their helmets were bright to behold  
By Saint Bride of Kildare! but they moved in fair show,  
To gorge the young eagle of dark Aharlow!

\* The anonymous writer of this spirited war-song  
assigns the date of the event which it is supposed to  
celebrate to the year 1190; citing, under that year, the  
account by Moore of a victory of the Irish over the  
English at Thurlis, in the County Tipperary. But, be-  
tween the years 1174 and 1195, it appears that the English  
received several severe defeats near Thurlis. The first,  
in 1174, occurred thus: Earl Strongbow advanced as far  
as Cashel, into Munster, in order to plunder that pro-  
vince; but Roderic O'Connor, king of Connaught, march-  
ing to assist Donald O'Brien, king of Thomond, the  
Earl found it necessary to halt at Cashel and send for  
reinforcements to Dublin. Accordingly, a strong body  
of brave and well-equipped knights and infantry  
marched under Herve de Montmarais, from Dublin, in  
the direction of Thurlis, towards Cashel. Meanwhile,  
the kings of Connaught and Thomond, learning the ap-  
proach of this select corps to join Strongbow at Cashel,  
wisely resolved to intercept it. The two princes, for  
this purpose, placed their Connacian and Dalcaasian  
clans in ambush for Herve's troops, near Thurlis, and  
fell upon them by surprise early in the morning. The  
resistance of the English was brave but unavailing; four  
of their principal leaders with 1,700 of their troops  
were cut to pieces, and the survivors, who were  
obliged to fly in dismay to Waterford; but upon  
hearing this news, the inhabitants rising upon the En-  
glish garrison of 300 men, put them to the sword, the  
Earl being forced to take refuge in a neighboring island,  
from which, after remaining there a month, he effected  
his escape to Dublin. The second defeat was given to  
the English near Thurlis, in 1192, by Donald O'Brien,  
king of Thomond, in which defeat, says the account,  
a great slaughter was made of the foreigners. The  
third defeat, which appears to have been the same as  
that mentioned by Moore, under the year 1190, happened  
in 1195. The allied Irish princes, Othall O'Connor of the  
Red Hand, king of Connaught, O'Brien, king of  
Thomond, and MacCarthy, king of Desmond, traversed  
Munster, destroying so many castles of the English  
there, that multitudes of those settlers were slain, and,  
on the arrival of Philip de Wisemore (or of Worcester)  
from England, with a strong English force, to the assist-  
ance of the English in Munster, "himself and his  
whole host (adds the chronicler) were defeated, and a  
bloody slaughter made amongst them."

## IRISH NEWS.

A NEW RAILROAD.

On Friday, says the *Ballinrobe Chronicle* of the 17th ult., Sir Ralph Cusack, Chairman, with Messrs. Munsell, La Touche, Morris, and others, directors of the Midland Railway, Messrs. Price, engineer, and J. E. Ward, manager, of that extensive railway system, arrived in this town from Claremorris, remained at Valkenburg's Hotel for the night, and on Saturday morning proceeded to Cong, thence for Galway, via the *Eglinton* steamer. We understand the chief object of the visit of these gentlemen was to see and inquire as to what facilities the district affords for the construction of a railway from Claremorris to this town or to Cong, and that they are now fully alive to the necessity of a railway to Ballinrobe. It is not, however, too much to hope that a railway will be built without much further delay. We have already more than once, given expression to the feeling that prevails in town in favor of railway accommodation. We believe we can safely assert that Captain Knox, the proprietor of the land in and about the town, will co-operate and afford every facility for the construction of a line through his property; and that the good work once entered upon with an earnest desire to succeed, the promoters will find the commercial classes ready to join in the undertaking.

### GREAT LABOR MEETING IN THURLES.

A meeting, called by the Irish Laborer's Association for the purpose of advancing their movement, took place recently at Thurles, and was attended by a vast mass of people from the surrounding district. It was expected that Mr. Butt, M. P., would have attended, but that honorable and learned gentleman did not, however, the meeting was held in a field outside the town. Several very handsome banners and flags, accompanied by bands, proceeded in procession with the people to the ground. The banners bore harps and the sunburst, and such popular mottoes and inscriptions as "Faith and Fatherland," "God Save Ireland," "Our Own Again." Round the platform, which was erected in the centre of the field, there could not have been less than ten or twelve thousand people, mostly composed of the young men of the respectable farming class. It may truly be said that, so far as the noble county of Tipperary is concerned, the demonstration shows that the people are highly in favor of an amelioration in the condition and an improvement in the dwellings of the agricultural laboring class of the country.

### PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.

The juveniles of Waterford are certainly precocious in more senses than one. They not only are deep in political lore, but they are the victims of a pervasively worthy of a better cause. Three of these youngsters, the eldest not more than ten years of age, felt an irresistible desire to imbibe alcohol, and whilst prowling along the quay they alighted on an empty whiskey cask, which was lying outside Mr. Manning's store. With astonishing ingenuity, one of them who had a stiff felt hat, filled it with water, threw the liquid into the cask, which they then rolled backwards and forwards for some time, after which they again poured the contents into the hat, and drank the "grog." It must have been pretty strong, for in less than fifteen minutes they were "dead drunk." One of them was found lying in a drunken sleep in the park, and was brought to the lock-up. He was brought before the Mayor next day, but was let off on the promise of his mother to give him a sound whipping.

### CAPTURE OF A WHALE.

A few weeks ago, some men who were reaping in a field at Bag-en-Bun, county Wexford, descried two large whales in the sea, making towards the shore, with great jets of foam rising perpendicularly before them. A boat was soon put out, and, on its approach, one whale altered his course and proceeded rapidly out to sea; the other, less wise, advanced towards the shallow water, and after bumping severely against the rocks, was washed in a stunned condition ashore. At this moment Mr. Michael Power, a farmer, rushed into the sea and delivered it a tremendous blow with a clasp-knife in the breast, from which flowed out a red tide that stained the waters along the shore. As soon as the tide had subsided a little, half a dozen men with sharpened knives assailed the whale's side, and in a few hours removed the entire outward coating of blubber. The value of the oil is said to be about £6. Dimensions—24 feet long; 12 round girth; 4½ tail, and 4¼ tons supposed weight.

### THE LABORERS' MEETING.

At Thurles was most successful. The movement which Mr. Peter O'Leary commenced is spreading itself steadily over the country. Friends of the poor laborer are springing up in every quarter, promising a fair settlement of his grievances. Green banners were unfurled at the demonstration, and the people present wore green sashes and emblems. Several speakers addressed the assembly, setting forth the wants of the laborer and the misery which he and his family endure. Mr. Johnson, of Kanturk, spoke at length, and convinced his hearers that a remedy must be provided for our toiling population. After the meeting broke up a procession was formed, headed by the bearers of the green flags and banners. In an orderly manner they marched through the town of Thurles, and afterwards quietly dispersed.

## PRESENTATION TO FATHER BURKE.

The Irishmen of Darlington and Albert-hill, hearing that the Very Rev. Father Burke would be at Newcastle-upon-Tyne at the opening of a new church, resolved to signalize the event in an appropriate manner by presenting the historian priest with a token of their high appreciation of his noble work. Funds were collected and he was presented with a beautiful address, composed by J. J. Holland, and artistically illuminated by Mr. M'Kay, Darlington. The deputation chosen was John C. Brennan, Michael Brennan, Michael Hobin, Michael Healy, Charles M'Queeney, and J. J. Holland. Father Burke received each in turn. Mr. Holland read the address, Father Burke replied in an appropriate manner, declaring his hopes were of the highest; for God blessed Ireland through her children, and that she would be raised, not only to the level, but above the level of nations.

### WOLFE TONE'S GRAVE.

There was a large assemblage of people at Bodensdown churchyard on Sunday last, says the *Dublin Irishman* of the 15th ult. The members of the Wolfe Tone Band, finding those who came from a distance to honor the martyr's grave generally carried off a piece of the tombstone, and that it had almost wholly disappeared, undertook the patriotic duty of erecting a new slab to perpetuate the memory of the brave dead. The ceremony was performed on Sunday in the presence of six or seven hundred people, whom Mr. Keegan, President of the Band, addressed in a very effective speech. Our readers will agree with us that the gentlemen of the Wolfe Tone Band, who, without any public parade, carried out so successfully the project of rescuing the last resting place of one of Ireland's best and truest patriots from the effects of time and neglect, deserve the most heartfelt thanks of every true Irishman.

The *Dublin Gazette* of the 15th ult. contains a notification from Mr. David Murphy, accountant, late of the *Irishman* newspaper, to the effect that, on the night of the 4th of October, 1872, he was fired at and wounded by one Edward O'Kelly, and that this was a crime of the character known as agrarian, and arising out of the stone's Land Act now in force. In consequence of this crime, he was in hospital from the 4th of October, 1872, to the 24 of February, 1873, in consequence whereof he intends to apply for the sum of £250, as compensation, from the City and County of Dublin.

### ENGLISH JOURNALS AND IRISH LABORERS.

A worse fed, worse clothed body of men than the Irish laborers, says *Bell's Messenger*, is not to be found in Europe. The rate of wages depends much upon locality and circumstances, but average about 6s. or 7s. per week of, at least, sixty hours. The cabins are held at will, and the men and their families are frequently ejected without compensation, according to the pleasure of the farmer or landlord. Mr. Glavin's Land Act now in force, demolishing them and injuring the cattle. The engine was also wheeled off the rails, so that the line was completely blocked with broken wagons and maimed bullocks. No one was injured.

### MR. LOWE AND THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

In reply to a letter on behalf of the National Republican Brotherhood, in respect to the political prisoners, Mr. Lowe says that their case "has been repeatedly under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, who have declined and still decline to deal with them differently from ordinary convicts." Another amnesty meeting on even a greater scale than that which took place at Clontarf is contemplated and it is said that Irish residents in England are to be taken over to Dublin in specially chartered steamers.

### RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On the 6th ult., owing to two cattle wagons not having been cleared off the line at Fintona, County Fermanagh, in time for the first up train from Derry to pass, the engine and the stone's Land Act now in force, demolishing them and injuring the cattle. The engine was also wheeled off the rails, so that the line was completely blocked with broken wagons and maimed bullocks. No one was injured.

### IRISH COAL.

A depot for Irish coal from the Arigna coal mines has been opened in Sligo. The quality of the coal is superior to any yet obtained from the district, and it can be sold at a price considerably less than even Scotch coal. The company have made arrangements with the Midland Railway for the carriage of the coal on favorable terms.

### FRIENDS IN NEED.

The people of Killarney lately held a meeting to protest against the manner in which the National Press has attacked The O'Donoghue in connection with his rumored acceptance of office under Government. Resolutions were passed expressing confidence in The O'Donoghue and recommending him to the consideration of the people of Tralee.

### COASTGUARD STATION.

Rosminna is about being made the site of a large and commodious Coastguard Station. Mr. M. J. Fegan, the owner of the site, has agreed to a lease to the Admiralty for 90 years. For the portion required for the site, and taken up from the tenants, Mr. Fegan has compensated the latter at the rate of £2 per acre.

### THE MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBURY.

Contributed \$100 towards the fund raised for defraying the expenses of the late monster Clontarf mass meeting and the advancement of the political prisoners' cause.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

TRIAL OF BAZAINE.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine, by Court-martial, opened at noon on Monday. By order of the President, a review of the public services of Marshal Bazaine was read. It comprised a history of his military career from the beginning, and recounted the distinctions which had been conferred upon him, and the wounds he had received. The scene at the opening of the trial was remarkable. Nearly all the witnesses who had been summoned were present, and the Court room was filled with the most distinguished men of France, MM. Favre and Rivera were in attendance. The calling of their names as witnesses caused a sensation. Bazaine appeared in the full uniform of Marshal of France, with the ribbon and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on his breast. He took his seat in a chair by his counsel, and was courteously addressed by the President of the Court. The defence is conducted by MM. Lashaud and son, the eminent advocates, and Colonel Villette. In the Bazaine Court-martial to-day, M. Rivera proceeded to show that the means of communication between Metz and Paris were ample. Bazaine's surrender, with other armies in the field, was criminal. The Marshal is accused of pursuing a personal policy by which the enemy profited. There is evidence that he refused to assist in efforts made to provision Metz. Bazaine's action is attributed partially to hesitation caused by the news from Sedan and Paris, and partially to secret negotiations with the enemy. Whatever Government there was in France, he should have fought for. He only thought of maintaining his army in good condition to play the political part he designed. Had Bazaine done his duty, leaving Metz to defend himself with a garrison which could subsist on the resources of the surrounding country, Metz would have held out. A World special from London says that after the adjournment of the Court at Versailles for the trial of Marshal Bazaine, the Duc d'Aumale is reported to have said that Bazaine is almost certain to be condemned to death, as the evidence is nearly conclusive. It is expected, that event, that the Government will commute the sentence, and pardon the prisoner.

### MONSTER STATUE TO NELSON.

A statue of gigantic proportions has been erected on a rock on the Anglessea shore of Menai Straits. It was unveiled a few weeks since by Lady Clarence Paget. The statue was modelled and executed, after two years of patient labor, by Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, and it is below his seat at Anglessea that it is placed. The material is a combination of limestone and Portland cement, and the figure is strengthened by the insertion of a central iron core. The noble lord's primary object was to show that statues can be constructed of a material little inferior to marble in appearance, and probably more durable, at one-tenth the cost, and thus he has endeavored to carry out a daring object of the late Prince Consort. The statue, including plinth, is nineteen feet in height, and the pedestal and basement tower are twenty-two feet high, making a total height of forty-one feet. It is intended as a landmark to warn mariners of dangerous rocks on the Canarvonshire and Anglessea side of the Straits, and was dedicated by Lady Clarence Paget, "to all mariners."

### THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

At a meeting of Members of the Left, held on Wednesday, Gambetta addressed the Members on the impending question which was to be submitted to the Assembly relative to the proposed change in the Government. Gambetta declared his confident belief that the result would be entirely satisfactory to the party in power, and that the majority in the Assembly would vote in favor of Republicanism. He urged his fellow-laborers in the cause of the Republic to crush in one grand effort the rapidly growing and threatening power of the Monarchists. The general sentiment of the meeting was that the debate in the Assembly would result in a Republican victory.

It has been reported that Count de Chambord has informed Duc de Nemours that he is determined never to abandon the white flag.

### THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* contradicts the rumors that French engineers were executing works of defence in proximity to the northern entrance of the Mont Cenis Tunnel. Not only are the French Government not erecting fortifications near the place indicated, but there is nothing, says the *Memorial*, to show that they have any intention of so doing, at least for the present. Both the neighboring States already possess forts on their respective territories, the Italians having built, between Modena and Termignan, Fort Broman, which defends exclusively the passage of Mont Cenis; and the French, on their side, have raised, at the passage of the Ro. Fort d'Aussous, more especially intended to protect that strategic point.

### MINERS RIOT IN ENGLAND.

Two miners were arrested by the police of Camborne, Cornwall, on Wednesday. Toward evening a mob of several thousand miners attempted a rescue, and attacked and brutally treated the police. Some buildings were gutted, and several persons were injured and taken in an insensible condition to the hospital. Quiet was not restored till midnight.

## THE MONARCHISTS IN FRANCE.

A special to the *World*, dated London, October 15th, says Thiers has given his consent to the proposed alliance between the Republicans and Imperialists as the only means of preventing the restoration by the Monarchists, of the Count de Chambord as Henry V., who is receiving new accessions to his ranks. Nevertheless, the chances so far favor the Monarchists, who have majorities in the Assembly and the entire army. They have abundance of money, with which they have been bribing weak and ambitious politicians. That Thiers should have consented at last to an alliance with the Imperialists is regarded as evidence of the rapid strides which the Monarchical cause is making, and the urgent necessity for immediate measures to preserve the now tottering Republic.

### THE TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

Telegraphic communication with the city of Mexico is restored, after an interruption of three weeks. General Zepeda who was deposed by the Congress of the State of Coahuila as Governor of that State, is raising military forces at Saltillo, and has levied a forced loan on the merchants to raise funds. The Congress of Coahuila, in session at Monclova, recognizes Dr. Sala as Governor, and it is supposed that General Zepeda intends using the force which he is organizing to coerce Congress to support him, or disperse its sessions at Monclova.

### AN ENGLISH MURDER.

A brutal murder has been perpetrated at Darlington. Charles Dawson, a puddler, attacked Mary Alison with a coal rake, broken bottles and earthenware utensils. To complete the undertaking, he put his feet on the woman's throat and jumped on her. We are not surprised to hear that she died immediately. Dawson protected himself against interference by a loaded revolver. Society may enjoy some sense of security by learning that this ruffian is in custody.

### THE CATHOLIC UNION.

The annual meeting of the Catholic Union of the United States was held in the hall of St. Francis Xavier Church on Monday evening last. J. E. Edmund Burke, of Buffalo, delivered an elaborate address upon the condition and future of the Union. Addresses were also made by Dr. Anderson, Judge Quinn, and others. Mr. Charles W. Morse read an address of the Catholic Union to the people of Ireland. The Union now contains eighteen parishes.

### LONDON MILK.

In a milk-adulteration case, at Worship street which ended in the conviction of three Milstead dairymen, Walker, Samuel Quint, and Henry Foster, some instructive evidence was given by Professor Tidy. This eminent analyst deposes that the confinement of London cows in close sheds will sometimes deteriorate the milk, but that no animal could be so reduced as to yield milk containing 925 parts of water in 1,000, which was the proportion in these cases.

### JOHN BRIGHT PROPOSING HIMSELF FOR RE-ELECTION.

John Bright has issued an address to his constituents at Rochdale, proposing himself for re-election. He says the post he has accepted in her Majesty's Government will put it in his power to serve the principles which he has constantly maintained better than to remain only as Member of Parliament. When unable longer to advance those principles or perform the duties of the office, he will retire.

### PAID CENSUS TAKERS.

The Treasury Department is now paying persons who were employed in taking the United States census in the Southern States in 1860, just previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, and who were deprived of their money on that account. Already \$67,619 have been paid to such employees, in sums ranging from fifty to two hundred dollars.

### THIERS AND MACMAHON.

A Paris telegram states that Thiers intends to publicly advocate the prolongation of the term of MacMahon as President, thus depriving the Monarchists of the support of the Left Centre, and probably precipitate a dissolution of the Monarchical coalition.

### THE POPE AND THE CHURCH.

The Pope has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to receive visitors daily. To a delegation which waited upon him on Saturday His Holiness declared that, humanly speaking, the triumph of the cause of the Church was very distant.

### THE CHOLERA IN VIENNA.

Official Sanitary reports state that since July sixteenth there have been 3,029 cases of cholera in this city, of which 1,234 terminated fatally. On Tuesday, for the first time in several months no new cases were reported.

### BISHOP REINKENS' OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Bishop Reinkens, of the Old Catholic Church on Tuesday took the oath of allegiance to the Emperor. The customary formula was used, with the exception of a reservation of first allegiance to the Pope.

### TENDERED THEIR SERVICES.

A battalion of Greeks, having tendered their services to the Republic of Spain, President Castelar has addressed them a letter of thanks, but declines their offer.

### THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The rifles seized on the English steam yacht "Deerhound" have been deposited in the arsenal at Terrol.



Rev. Geoffrey Keating, D. D.  
AUTHOR OF "HISTORY OF IRELAND," "THE THREE  
SHAFES," "POEMS," "SONGS," "AN ELEGY ON  
THE DEATH OF THE LORD DE DECIES."

It was in the reign of King James the Ped-  
ant, and on a Sabbath-day. The humble church  
of Tybrid, in Tipperary, was thronged within  
and surrounded without by an eager congrega-  
tion, who had come from far and near to listen  
to the eloquence of the parish priest. Many  
there were richly arrayed, both men and women  
of high rank, whose silken attire and velvet  
trappings formed strange contrasts to the mass  
of homely frieze and rustic blue that sur-  
rounded them. Some of them had ridden from  
Cashel and Clonmel to hear a sermon from the  
eloquent man of Tybrid. And they were not  
disappointed. The mass was said and the text  
was read, and it was this solemn command-  
ment—"Thou shalt not commit adultery."

As the preacher proceeded in his fervent  
enlargement of this text there was observed a stir  
and a bustle among the gay visitors. The cause  
was found to be the visible agitation of a lady  
with whose name in conjunction with that of  
Carew, the Lord President of Munster, fame  
had rumored scandalous tidings. The preacher  
proceeded without a moment's pause in his dis-  
course, and waxed even more zealous against  
those who violated this most solemn command-  
ment. The eyes of the whole congregation  
were upon the reputed sinner, and covered  
with shame and mortified to the soul, she hur-  
ried away at the close of the discourse. She  
stayed not until she reached the Lord Presi-  
dent, where she advanced a bitter charge  
against the preacher. An order was issued for  
his arrest—his humble home was surrounded  
by soldiers; but Father Keating, anticipating  
such a result, or forewarned by his friends, had  
already fled for safety into the adjoining moun-  
tains.

The solitude of the Galtees afforded him  
security. He was then in the vigor of mental  
and bodily strength. His previous life had  
been studious and industrious. For twenty-  
three years he had been a student in the halls  
of Salamanca. On his return to Ireland, ac-  
cording to the authority of the local traditions  
of Tybrid, he had travelled a large portion of  
the country collecting materials for a history  
of Ireland. Everywhere he had been admitted  
to consult authorities, with the exception, say  
the same traditions, of Connaght, where they  
refused to show him the Book of Ballymore, the  
Book of Luacan, and other provincial annals.  
Whether this was indeed so is more than we  
can pretend to decide.

Having got into his solitudes the materials he  
had collected, Keating proceeded to write his  
History of Ireland, which he completed about  
the year 1625. It is a semi-bardic and semi-  
historic work. It is full of faith in legends and  
trust in traditions. But its author has invented  
nothing. If it contain improbabilities or ab-  
surdities they are not of his creation. He had  
gathered from manuscripts, now dispersed or  
almost unknown, strange facts wildly put,  
which jar upon our sense as downright fictions.  
They are not such. Ignorance has criticised  
what it knew not of, and condemned accounts  
which it had never examined. Hence Keating's  
name has grown to be almost synonymous with  
credulity. He may have been to blame in giving  
us the statements and traditions which he  
found in their old age dwelling in the hearts of  
the people, but we must remember that the phi-  
losophic or sceptic era in history had not then set  
in. The school of Machiavelli had not yet  
superseded that of Herodotus.

Living and writing among the mountains  
must have had a solemn and purifying effect on  
Keating's mind. Who, capable of eloquence or  
of any great mental exercise, could stand in the  
presence of the mountains and not feel himself  
lifted up to deeds of dignity and regions of  
truth. They are the almoners of truth. They  
stand up like charity, and catch the shower and  
the dew, and send them down to the plains.  
The lamb that humbly nestles in their niches,  
and the eagle that goes between them and the  
heavens, seem alike conscious of their sublimity.  
The ocean changes more than they. They are  
types of fortitude and constancy, of persever-  
ance and power—they are the immortals of  
matter. They have seen the oldest oak, when  
in its acorn seed it might have been held in a  
squirrel's claw—they have seen the old and  
mighty rivers in their weakness and their  
infancy. The angels and the ark rested on their  
peaks of old. The psalmist wept his Jonathan,  
"sain on his own mountains," and beholding  
in his ecstatic vision, a world beyond the grave,  
sighed in his soul "for its everlasting hills."  
Who can live among the mountains and not  
feel that, next to "the city of God," they are  
the fittest haunts for mortal spirits? Least  
of all could a priest-poet be insensible to their  
sublime and purifying presence?

When Keating had completed his history, he  
found it impossible to have it published. It  
was composed in the Irish character and lan-  
guage. He might have written it in Latin, or  
English, or some living language of the Con-  
tinent, for he appears to have known many of  
them, but he preferred to use the original lan-  
guage of the country. To guard against a  
danger of the manuscript being lost, it was no  
sooner finished than several careful transcripts  
of it were made, some of which are still in  
existence in our University library, and in other  
collections. Many individuals, curious in the  
history of their country, are known to have had  
copies early in the seventeenth century, and  
the work is repeatedly referred to by other  
writers, long before it was first published. In  
1739 appeared the English translation of Keat-  
ing, by Dermot O'Connor, which is held by  
learned critics to be a faulty and unfair one. It  
is said that in some passages it is quite untrue  
to the original. Notwithstanding this, the work  
excited very general attention all through the  
last century. Within the present one there  
have appeared no less than four Dublin editions

\*The anonymous editor of "Clarke's Memoirs"  
tells the same incident thus: "Dr. Keating was a  
preacher, and in such repute, that people flocked  
from all parts to hear him. Among others came a gentleman  
whose common name reported to be too familiar  
with the Lord President of Munster. The preacher's  
discourse was on the sin of adultery, and the eyes of the  
whole congregation being on the lady, she was in great  
confusion, and imagining that the Doctor had preached  
that sermon on purpose to insult her, she made loud  
complaint of him to the President, who was so enraged  
that he gave orders for apprehending him, intending to  
punish him with all the rigor of law."—*Prejudice*

of this work. The unfinished one of Halliday,  
(Irish and English), in 1801; the edition of  
Christie, in 1809, to which was added two vol-  
umes on our Modern Times, by the Rev. Denis  
Tadde, an edition in numbers, about 1831 or  
'32; and Duffy's edition in 1840. A striking  
proof of its popularity is, that scarcely a copy  
of the last, or any of the former editions can  
be met with at present, 1873, in our bookshops.  
On the withdrawal of Lord President Carew  
from Munster, Keating came down from his  
outlawry in the Galtees. The Rev. Eugene  
O'Duffy, in the period of his absence, had been  
parish priest of Tybrid. The historian now  
became his coadjutor, and both exerted their  
influence for the erection of a new church,  
which they saw completed in 1844.

Dr. Keating was a poet as well as an analyst.  
Several of his pieces are highly popular in  
Munster; they were all written in Irish. Among  
them is "A Farewell to Ireland," a poem ad-  
dressed to his Harper, "An Elegy on the Death  
of Lord de Decies," a mock heroic on his ser-  
vant Symon, stanzas written to a lady, with  
various others, copies of nearly all of which  
have been preserved by the Royal Irish Acad-  
emy, among whose manuscripts they remain.

His beautiful poem—"Thoughts on Innisfail."  
—was published in our issue of September 20th.

#### DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE IRISH NATIONALIST, A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Saturday at No. 5 Post Street  
San Francisco.

—BY THE—

Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of uni-  
versal freedom have long felt the want on the  
coast of a newspaper which should rigorously  
exclude from its columns all matters not tend-  
ing to the advocacy of their principles, the de-  
fense of their rights, the increase of their knowl-  
edge and numbers, the elevation of their senti-  
ments and character, and the formation of an  
effective union among all sections, parties,  
creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen  
and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute  
something towards the establishment of a Re-  
public on Irish soil, and the spread of free in-  
stitutions to every part of the earth, has the  
NATIONALIST been established. The importance  
of the work to be performed and the necessity  
of performing it well, have led to the formation  
of a Joint-stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-  
Americans and others, under the title of "THE  
NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COM-  
PANY." This Company undertakes to publish  
the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself  
that this newspaper shall be distinguished by  
the following characteristics:

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be  
to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC  
IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will  
inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among  
all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed,  
race or locality; the advisability of forgiving  
and forgetting past differences; the need that  
exists for harmony among the different organi-  
zations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting  
Irish liberty from any other source than Irish  
men in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent  
on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist  
their brethren at home; and the most efficient  
mode of rendering that assistance most conducive  
to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed  
peoples, and the right of every nation to its own  
autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism  
and free institutions among all nations, and op-  
pose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable  
means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, ex-  
cluding from its columns all inflammatory refer-  
ences to religious and sectarian subjects. This  
is believed to be not only expedient, but neces-  
sary, as religious differences have been the bane  
of many generations of Irishmen. Provided,  
however, that current religious news may be  
inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising  
among men because of their coming from dif-  
ferent parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced,  
and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be  
devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personali-  
ties. When, however, the principles of Irish  
nationality or of American republicanism are  
attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco  
and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST  
shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affilia-  
tions as no cause for making any man a friend  
or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor  
attack the claims of any political party or in-  
dividual when seeking political position, Federal,  
State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its  
treatment of the internal affairs of the United  
States, but in reference to the foreign policy of  
the country, it will hold itself thoroughly inde-  
pendent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving pub-  
licity to all matters of interest to the Irish so-  
cieties and military companies of the City and of  
the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective  
rights and obligations of Workingmen and Cap-  
italists shall receive that attention which their  
great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the  
union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish inde-  
pendence, all the obstacles which might impede  
that union have been, as far as possible, removed,  
so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform  
broad enough to give standing room to all gen-  
uine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any  
deviations from these principles permitted in the  
columns of this journal under any cir-  
cumstances. Among the stockholders of this  
Company are representatives of almost all the  
Irish organizations of California, whether re-  
volutionary, benevolent, literary or military.  
While we rely on our future performances rather  
than our present promises, while we believe our-  
selves competent as well as determined, to re-  
pudiate all our enemies of our race, and while we  
acknowledge having already received generous  
support, we yet invite the cordial co-  
operation of all to enable us to make the Na-  
tionalist take a front-rank place among the  
newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland  
and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles  
which the Nationalist Publishing Company  
pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its  
ability; and, as this company is organized solely  
for that purpose, and not for any purpose of  
gain, it confidently appeals for support to all  
Irishmen who desire to see their native land an  
INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers  
of HUMAN FREEDOM.

#### DRY GOODS. A BONA FIDE

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An Ample Stock of Everything  
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We will sell on terms more advantageous to the  
purchaser than any other house has thus far  
attempted to do on this Coast.

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Lot No. 2—Silk Striped Grenadines, 12½  
cents a yard.  
Lot No. 3—700 Pieces Mohair Stripe, 12½  
cents a yard.  
Lot No. 4—200 pieces Poplins, 25 cents a yard.

Our finest and superior make of Dry Goods, such as  
Velours, Silk Poplins, all Wool Poplins, Fonges reduced  
to 50, 60 and 75 cents per yard. Extraordinary bar-  
gains.

Also, Japanese Silk-finished High Lustre Poplins, 25  
and 35 cents per yard.  
Also, Fine Abyssinian Silks, at 50, 62 and 75 cents per  
yard.  
Silks, \$1 25, \$1 50 and \$1 75.  
Ladies, inquire for \$2 50 Black Bonnet Silk, never be-  
fore sold for less than \$4 per yard.  
All \$1 50 and \$2 Striped Fancy French Silks reduced  
to 75 cents and \$1 per yard.  
Black Goods all reduced to the lowest possible price.  
American Prints, 8, 9 and 10 cents per yard.  
One yard wide French Prints and Satine de China, 18½  
cents per yard.

#### House Furnishing Goods.

4-4 Sheetings, 12½ cents per yard.  
Turkey Red Table Linen, 2 yards wide, 75 cents.  
Bedspreads, \$1, 1 50, \$2 50, 3 50, 4 50, 5 50, 6 50, 7 50, 8 50, 9 50, 10 50, 11 50, 12 50, 13 50, 14 50, 15 50, 16 50, 17 50, 18 50, 19 50, 20 50, 21 50, 22 50, 23 50, 24 50, 25 50, 26 50, 27 50, 28 50, 29 50, 30 50, 31 50, 32 50, 33 50, 34 50, 35 50, 36 50, 37 50, 38 50, 39 50, 40 50, 41 50, 42 50, 43 50, 44 50, 45 50, 46 50, 47 50, 48 50, 49 50, 50 50, 51 50, 52 50, 53 50, 54 50, 55 50, 56 50, 57 50, 58 50, 59 50, 60 50, 61 50, 62 50, 63 50, 64 50, 65 50, 66 50, 67 50, 68 50, 69 50, 70 50, 71 50, 72 50, 73 50, 74 50, 75 50, 76 50, 77 50, 78 50, 79 50, 80 50, 81 50, 82 50, 83 50, 84 50, 85 50, 86 50, 87 50, 88 50, 89 50, 90 50, 91 50, 92 50, 93 50, 94 50, 95 50, 96 50, 97 50, 98 50, 99 50, 100 50, 101 50, 102 50, 103 50, 104 50, 105 50, 106 50, 107 50, 108 50, 109 50, 110 50, 111 50, 112 50, 113 50, 114 50, 115 50, 116 50, 117 50, 118 50, 119 50, 120 50, 121 50, 122 50, 123 50, 124 50, 125 50, 126 50, 127 50, 128 50, 129 50, 130 50, 131 50, 132 50, 133 50, 134 50, 135 50, 136 50, 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A large stock of Chromos, Engravings, Lithographs, Etc., Etc., always on hand.  
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A LARGE STOCK OF CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, &c.,  
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Have constantly on hand fresh family Milk Cows, Horses, etc. Large and commodious stalls and corns and superior accommodations for all kinds of stock.

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WHAT IS ALCOHOL?—A preparation of God. Liver Oil without any disagreeable taste; the most efficacious remedy for all pulmonary complaints. Prepared and sold by James G. Steele & Co. 521 Montgomery street.



## THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 11, 1873.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks. It is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people. It is the summary name for many things. It seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and character. It desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief. It would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our Poetry and History sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that end it would give Ireland. It would race its nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive a greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"  
JOHN MITCHELL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

## THE RACE OF THE RACES.

If Columbus could have foreseen the future of his "New World" it would have made him mad. It is not yet three hundred years and already this Northern continent trembles under the careering feet of civilization. Its rivers, from the sea to the source, are measured and sounded with deep sea-line or hunter's staff; its woods groan, like Ovid's Dryads, at their coming desolation; its plains are oppressed with produce; its cities shoot up like tropical fruits; its wilds are tamed; its wonders are familiar; its present is astounding, its future immeasurable. And yet it is but a young country, very young. Young in years, but old in enterprise. It puts its hand forth and grasps every lever of greatness—iron, gold, the press, steam, printing, electricity, are all tools with which this wise young nation works, beating the very inventors of most of them.

Yes! the long-fallow continent at last feels its masters. The rivers of the North wind their white arms about huge mill-wheels, while human anatomies oversee them from the banks; the vast valleys of the West, Midland, and our Orion golden Western slope, are encrusted with fruitful grain; the hot Savannahs of the South are clothed with the cotton and tobacco plants, while vines, tea-trees, mulberries, and all the fruits of the temperate and tropic zones, are to be found within our borders from the Atlantic to the Pacific sea-board,—standing all still as death in the unstirred air. It is a young country, very young; young in years, but old in achievements.

No wonder Europe is being deserted by her children for America. No wonder they come hither daily, crowding the decks of hasty ships—the Italian with his casts and ideas; the Spaniard with his fire and gravity; the German with his skill and strong self-will; the Frenchman with his industry and esprit; the Englishman with his sturdiness and self-love; the Irishman with his vague ambition and unsettled plans. No wonder! But that the country takes them all in, and grinds them as in a mill and turns them out modified, intensified, naturalized—that is something wonderful indeed! It is a great field—the greatest, far and away, humanity ever saw. And how do we of Ireland run in the race?—first or last?—distanced or winners?—how?

Truly, in numbers, we are here a people—a great people! But in purpose, in enterprise, in success, how do we stand in these respects? We will blame no more—clap trap forbid. If we are careless let us grow prudent. If we are uneducated, let us labor for knowledge. If we are irritable, angry, unbrotherly, let us be gentle, kind and fraternal. Oh! great indeed would our destiny be then, greater than our fathers ever dreamt of, or Ireland ever could have borne. Let us be ambitious, for here it is a virtue; all the circumstances conspire to let men rise—by rising we drag down no class or man, but, on the contrary, raise others with ourselves. From North to South the country is being appropriated—shall we not have our share? Shall we not, too, found cities, and schools, and communities? Are we to be the manure of the soil, spread abroad only to enrich it and to rot presently into it? Or shall we, arising from slavery and oppression by the strong exercise of steadfast virtues, contribute our full share to the greatness, the guidance, and the glory of America? Choose! for already the hour of choice has struck in the tower of Time.

## The "Guardian" Ahead!

The *Guardian*, the only reliable Catholic journal published on this coast, comes to hand this week spicy and readably as ever, improved in appearance and showing every indication of a healthy and vigorous existence. It is a journal which should be taken in every Catholic home, whether Irish or American, for although a late accession to the Catholic press, it occupies a prominent position in the first rank of church journalism.

## Rev. Geoffrey Keating, D. D.

AUTHOR OF "HISTORY OF IRELAND," ETC.

On our second page will be found a short memoir of this learned historian and divine, but we omitted to mention that John O'Mahoney has translated and published an edition of this rare and valuable history.

## CONCERNING TOOLS AND THOSE WHO USE THEM.

Since the old oaken houses of Ireland tutted the white walled raths—since the red deer bled in the larder, and the red wine in the hall—since white-bearded Brehons dealt law and equity on the hills of Ormond and Tyrconnell—since "the wild geese" swept from the Shannon shore—the children of Ireland at home and abroad have been tools in the hands of strangers. Tools in England, toiling in the mill; shorn Sampsons, whose blinded strength made mirth for the Philistines. Tools in France, bright, sharp, golden-bitted, hewing down the enemies of the Bourbon line. Tools in India and all the East cleaving turbans (with the heads in them) to the cry of *Faugh an bealach!* Tools in America, in the hands of many masters. Tools—firstly to their own. The manure of the church, not the seed; they have left monuments, but no posterity. Why? Their children in self-defense had to cut the connection? Who would have a spade for his father, or a mop for his mother? Who would boast the blood of a drudge, or the parentage of a fool? Tools, secondly, to the politicians. Every wretched place-beggar, too lazy or too impractical for the country, who wanted to get in any office window, should first gather a little crowd of his "dear countrymen" and solicit them to hold their independent shoulders together for his convenience. Hence the disease of the shoulder-join so common and so fatal among us. So have the proud Irish race fallen! So the learned, the poetical, the musical, the chivalrous race have come to be little better than stilts for great and little men's uses! And of them what hope? Truly if all were tools, hope there would be none. All are not. Of this people, towering in their midst like pines in brushwood, you find erect, comely, aspiring natures, deep-rooted, earth-clasping, catching in their arms, and holding in their hearts Heaven's sun and dew—Truth and the Faith of it. The better genius of the old island seems to have retreated into such men as into fortresses whose breasts are as bastions about it, and whose honor and courage are redoubts that cannot be stormed.

There is hope while such men live. Yes! and there is hope also, for the numerous party of the Tools themselves. For all Tool-dom indeed there is hope, more or less remotely, for it has heard the truth and has felt it. Our poor baffled, used, abused and abandoned people have heard the Truth; and they believe in it. For look you, what is it makes, a man man-like? Is it tailoring or barbering, or outward whitening of any kind? Alexander Selkirk, in Fernandez had none of these, and yet stood he there in his goat-beard cap and his own co-equal beard; and his 'paradisal fatigue-dress, a full man, and every beast of the field and bird of the air, knew him for a man, and he had dominion over them. This Selkirk, observe you, had a charm, called *mind* about him; he reasoned, willed and worked, all the parasite plants that grew out of the green earth, could never drag him down to its brute level. Every man should sustain himself in the solitude of his own purposes and thoughts, as Selkirk did in his island. Every man, we say, not every Tool for Tools of themselves can never stand alone. They do not use themselves or belong to themselves.

They are as gloves, or walking sticks—the furniture of other men's hands. May Heaven diminish from among us the number of Tools, and increase and multiply the number of true men. Say AMEN all of you who read, and it is half done.

## Wendell Phillips in a New Role.

Wendell Phillips is not the person of all others whom anyone cognizant of his well-known powers of repartee, would single out as a butt for his shafts of ridicule. During the sitting of a late Methodist conference in Boston Mr. Phillips entered a horse car in which there were a number of clergymen. Immediately he was pointed out to them as the great agitator, and one, bolder than the rest, who did not sympathize with the anti-slavery movement, addressed him, asking if he was Wendell Phillips, and upon receiving an affirmative reply, he said: "You preach up the doing away of slavery in the south. don't you?" "Yes," answered Phillips, "I preach in favor of the abolition of Southern slavery." "Well," said the minister with a critical accent, "don't you think you had better go down South and preach it?" "No," replied Phillips, "I think it is as well to preach my doctrine in the North;" and then surveying the clergyman's person, he said, "You are a minister, I presume from your appearance?" "Yes; I am a minister," said the other. "Well, you preach of the salvation of souls from hell, I presume," said Phillips, "I do," answered the clergyman, "Well," retorted Phillips, "don't you think you had better go to hell and preach it?"

## Gold in Scotland.

A correspondent writes to *Nature* that he has just obtained a specimen of quartz with gold found at Wanlockhead, Dumfriesshire. It is a fragment of a detached mass of quartz which weighed about ten pounds, throughout which gold was diffused. Gold has long been collected from the sand of some of the rivulets at Wanlockhead and Leadhills, but no instance was before known of gold having been found in its matrix. The specimen in question contains about as much gold as might be equal to the third or fourth of a sovereign, along with brown iron ochre diffused over one of the surfaces of the quartz.

## AN EXAMPLE.

It would be well if, not only in Ireland but in America, the lesson which the Republican Government of France lately taught to their people, was followed to the very letter. Some hot-headed partisans of Republicanism conceived the idea, a natural one enough, of celebrating on the 4th of September the downfall of the Empire. They were disagreeably surprised, however, when a proclamation was issued by the Government strictly forbidding any demonstration in any department in which it was supposed such an attempt would be made. To the credit of the French people, however, be it said that, notwithstanding the impulsiveness for which they are proverbial, no such attempt was made. A few extreme Reds and frothy Radicals true to their creed endeavored to organize a demonstration, but the attempt failed miserably as it deserved. The celebration of national victories is of course just, and perhaps in some instances calculated to keep alive and strengthen the patriotism of a people; but when it is productive of no tangible good, but on the contrary outrages the feelings of a certain portion of the people, worthy of respect and co-operation in all save their political faith, it becomes the duty of the Government to crush out the spirit of aggression, and peremptorily forbid any festival or celebration which may call up unpleasant recollections of defeat and disgrace. The repression of celebration on the birthday of the present Republic of France was ordered, not by Bonapartists, Orleanists, or Legitimists, but by the Republic itself. This is as it should be. France, in her present disorganized condition, cannot afford to have the seeds of disunion still further disseminated amongst her people. Already she is torn by various factions who emulate the fratricidal sons of Spain; hold the knife to the throat of their unfortunate country. Ere France can again take her place amongst the foremost nations of Europe her children must forget their petty animosities and past differences, and, joining hand-in-hand, struggle only for the elevation of their country and the defeat of despotic, wolfish Caesars in sheep's clothing, whose only object is to destroy law and order, provoke internecine strife, that they may raise themselves to eminence and power on the ruins of their country. Wisely has the Republic desired that Frenchmen should become oblivious of the past. We are induced to those remarks by reading in our Irish exchanges from day to day, of ruinously Orange outrages, and descriptions of scenes which might with far more propriety be enacted in the wilds of Africa, amongst a tribe of savages primitively rude and brutal as the wild beasts of their native jungle. Perhaps the Orangemen of Ireland, will at no distant period act in a manner similar to that for which the magnanimous Republican authorities of France deserve so much credit, and, wisely casting off the myrmidons who use them for the degradation of their country, once more in conjunction with their Catholic countrymen struggle for Irish liberty and earn the respect, at least, of the invidious enemy whose tool they long have been.

## The "National Republican" on Senator Casserly.

The report of the Democratic County Committee has had the effect of calling the attention of the leading journals of the East, to the grave charges against Senator Casserly. The *National Republican* published in Washington, has the following in answer to a defense of the senator published in the *New York Tribune*. "To show that the charges we preferred against Mr. Casserly last Spring were not without foundation in fact, and that he was afraid to face the investigation to which we invited him, it is only necessary to quote a portion of the report of the Democratic County Committee of San Francisco, which was appointed last August for the purpose amongst others, of ascertaining all the facts touching the present troubles within the Democratic party, the causes thereof and the names of the parties thereto, and report the same to this Committee in order that the Democratic party, at its own proper time may seem right or proper. Mr. Casserly was so conscious of his innocence last Spring, was so serene under the charges made against him in the *Republican*, that he did not feel called upon to ask for an investigation. It is to be hoped that he will not treat with equal indifference the grave accusations of his own party friends of the Democratic County Committee of the city of San Francisco. A grave indictment has been preferred against him, an indictment assailing his honor and his integrity. Let us wait and see how he will answer it next December. The *Republican* will assuredly remind him of it. Upon that he may depend."

## O'Donovan Rossa's Prison Life.

O'Donovan Rossa has at length published his "Prison Life" in book form. It has been running through the columns of the *Dublin Irishman* since his liberation from prison, and has been favorably dealt with by the critics, not a few of whom pronounce the work fully up to the high standard of literary merit which characterizes John Mitchell's "Jail Journal." It is published in a dollar-volume for the masses, and a two-dollar-volume for those who desire the work with all the modern embellishments of book-binding. It is a book which all Irishmen should read.

The farmers of Colusa county are determined to make that county one vast wheat field next year. They are seeding every available acre.

## T. C. LUBY ON IRISH PROTESTANT NATIONALITY AND HOME RULE.

Since the passing of the disestablishment bills, have we as yet seen any increased tendency on the part of the Irish Protestants, especially Episcopalian, to march over to the ranks of Irish nationality? Most assuredly we have; and every day we see the tendency slowly but surely gaining strength. The nationalizing effects of the disestablishment bill among the Protestants of Ireland will become more and more manifest every year and every day.

If any one had told me some dozen or fifteen years ago, that to-day, in the year of our Lord 1873, we should see not merely several Protestant gentlemen, and even fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, coming forward to take the lead in an Irish national movement of any shape or form, unless restrained by consideration or civility, I should incontinently have told such a prophet that he was insane. Yet what do we see realized in Ireland to-day?—what but my supposed mad prophet's dream.

We do not see those distinguished fellows of the Dublin University—the Reverend Professor Galbraith, the Reverend Professor Haughton, a man of European celebrity, the Reverend Professor Shaw, and other distinguished Protestants—at the head of the Irish Home Rule movement or at least prominent among its leaders.

Pursuing its present policy, and with its present limited aims, it cannot hope ever, thoroughly or satisfactorily, to settle the Irish national question and the old quarrel with England. But still I must maintain that, so far as their demand goes, it goes in the right, or in other words the national direction, consequently the Home Rulers are entitled to be recognized as a section of the great Irish national party.

It must astonish many, then, to see Protestants like Lord Garvaghy, the head of the Irish branch of the Cannings, chief of the branch from which that eloquent and brilliant Prime Minister, George Canning, sprang—to see men such as he, and King Harman, and a host of others, taking a lively interest in this movement; but it is doubly wonderful to any one who knows what a hot-bed of bigotry and intolerance, of keen anti-Catholic feeling, Trinity College was up to the most recent days, to see or hear of Fellows of that famous institution taking a part in the foremost files of an Irish national movement, side by side with Catholic colleagues in leadership. Everybody who knows anything about the history of Trinity College, knows well that, from the day it was founded on the site of the suppressed monastery of All Hallows, in the reign of Elizabeth, and during the vicereignty of the corrupt Fitzwilliam down to our own time, its principal mission, so to speak, was to denationalize Irishmen. I say this emphatically, in spite of the well known fact that numbers of glorious Irish patriots and nationalists—ay, even rebels and patriot-martyrs—confessed old Trinity their *alma mater*. If Grattan and Curran, Tone and the Emmets, Moore and Robert Holmes, Davis, Mitchell, and a number of other Irish patriots, were educated there, still it is notorious that these are only exceptions proving the rule. The true aim and practical result of the Trinity College training was to Anglicize Irishmen.

But all this is apparently changed to-day. It is not merely that several high academical Dons step to the front of the Home Rule movement, but the general tone of Trinity is altered. The anti-Irish feeling is softened. The Fellows and Professors also express, in public speeches, the most liberal feeling towards their Catholic Countrymen, and manifest all due consideration and respect for their just rights and claims. The old exclusiveness, which shut out Catholics, and even Protestant dissenters, from participation in the highest honor and positions of the University, is doomed. Ere long old Trinity will be as largely Irish in feeling as it was before anti-Irish in the true sense. Mr. Butt, though a Protestant, is accepted as a leader by the Irish Catholic populace. The President of the Farmers' League or Association in Limerick, Mr. Bolster, is a Protestant. John Martin, some three years ago, was returned for the County Meath by the Catholic farmers and peasantry of that county, in the teeth of all the influence of the Catholic bishop of Meath and his clergy. Mr. Martin is a dissenting Protestant of modest fortune, with no local influence whatever in Meath. His sole recommendation to the electors was his tried patriotism. His opponent, Mr. Plunkett, was one of the most influential Catholic aristocrats of the county; the near kinsman of the powerful Earl of Fingal, the premier earl of Ireland. Yet the comparatively obscure, save in virtue, John Martin triumphed over all antagonism. So in Catholic Kerry, still more recently, Mr. Blennerhassett triumphed on Home Rule principles, in spite of all the influence and strenuous opposition of the singularly able Catholic Bishop Moriarty, the friend (*moryah!* as old Dan would say) of "the Fenians." Many other recent occurrences show an evident rapprochement between the Catholics and Protestants of Ireland. May their alliance soon grow strong as the union of faithful lovers, and may it win the freedom of their long suffering country.

WHILE the local train from Brooklyn to Oakland was passing over the trestle, near Badger's park, yesterday, the truck of the forward car jumped the track and was dragged some distance over the ties; no other cars were thrown off, and the only damage done was to the nerve of a few ladies on the train; but the accident occurred at a point where there is a good chance for a fearful "holocaust."

## PACIFIC COAST.

Friday afternoon on Paine's creek, twelve miles from Red Bluff, a shooting affray took place which resulted in the death of two brothers by a Mr. Dodge. It seems that John and Lee Alberty went to Dodge's house and were seen by Mrs. Dodge, who screamed and ran away. Mr. Dodge went to the door, and was fired at by John. Dodge returned the fire, killing him. Lee, who was a short distance in the rear, commenced firing at Dodge, but without effect, when Dodge again fired and killed him. The difficulty was about the land on which Dodge was living. He was arrested.

W. H. Williams, whose ranch is eleven miles southwest of Colusa, sheared from four Spanish Merino Michigan bucks 103 pounds of wool. From four yearlings he sheared 19 pounds each, one 20 and one 22 pounds; the other was a two-year-old, shearing 22 pounds. A three-year-old buck from the Hoyt stock sheared 16½ pounds, seven months' Spring clip, and 16 pounds this Fall, five months' clip, making 32½ pounds for the year's growth. Mr. Williams has others of his own raising which sheared 12 pounds, five months' clip. His band of 3,300 average four pounds to the sheep.

Three Sacramento rounders, under the impression that a man from the rural districts had money, inveigled him into a lonely place a few nights ago, and after beating him senseless robbed him of his cash, which amounted to less than \$3. They were all arrested and pleaded guilty.

Some three weeks ago a man named James Walker disappeared from his cabin in Port Wine, Sierra county, and nothing was seen or heard of him for ten or twelve days, when his body was discovered in a cut a short distance from town, with his rifle lying beside it. He had shot himself through the head. He was a Scotchman by birth, and had lived in Port Wine for many years.

At Gold Hill, last Friday, an infant child was accidentally shot through the head with a small deringer pistol in the hands of the child's father, who did not know that the weapon was loaded. The child was still alive at last accounts, though, as the ball passed directly through its brain, its recovery is hardly probable.

At Antioch last week a Chinawoman, through grief at the loss of her infant child, attempted to commit suicide by drowning. She was rescued by her husband. Her journey to the water was the first time she had set foot on the ground for two years.

Experiments in raising tobacco in Colusa have been made, and the *Sun* says the climate and the soil are well adapted to its successful cultivation.

General Bidwell has cut two fine crops this year from his alfalfa meadow near Chico. He will need 1,000 acres for next year.

It is proposed to form a new judicial District, to be composed of the counties of Contra Costa, Solano and Yolo.

It is understood that, despite the financial crash, the Northern Pacific Railroad will be finished to Tacoma.

The *Tulare Times* thinks the prospects for a narrow-gauge railroad connecting Visalia with tidewater at Stockton were never brighter than now.

## A Comparison.

It is highly probable, says the *Universe*, that were civilized England as generous and as polite towards the Irish peasantry as "barbarous" Russia is towards her serfs, we should never have heard of a Repeal of the Union, or wholesale emigration, or Fenianism or Home Rule. Since 1862, when Alexander the Second's celebrated ukase gave freedom to the serfs of Russia, the process of securing to these emancipated laborers, a legal right to the old common lands as well as to part of the estates of their late owners, has been going on gradually but surely. The compulsory sale of these lands to the peasantry has resulted in each of the serfs becoming possessed, on an average, of land to the value of £12. Inasmuch as most of the lands are held by the community, and as 6,992,494 serfs, exclusive of their families, were emancipated, the free peasants of "barbarous Russia" now hold landed property to the extent of £80,000,000. The unfortunate peasantry of Ireland might well envy their compatriots of "barbarous" Russia. But then England is the most civilized and the greatest nation on the face of the earth, and the Irish peasantry form a portion of that splendid nation. What more do they want.

A NEW ROUTE TO IRELAND.—A plan has been submitted to the Canadian government by which it is proposed to shorten the time of travel between Ireland and New York to six days and three hours. The purport of the plan is to push the railway system of this continent to St. John's, Newfoundland, from which place to Valentia Bay, Ireland, is only 1,600 miles, which it is contended could be made by ocean-racers in 100 hours, and from thence to London in sixteen hours. On this side it is proposed to fill the gap by a branch from the main lines from New York to Montreal and Quebec to a point known as Shippegan, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Here passengers and mail would take a steamer to St. George's Harbor opposite, on the Gulf coast of Newfoundland, where ears would flash them across the 250 miles, whence the ocean steamers would immediately sail.

## Father Sheehy's Lectures.

The Rev. Father Sheehy will next week commence his tour through the interior, lecturing at the earnest request of his patriotic countrymen in the principal towns; in the following order:—At

WATSONVILLE, Oct. 12th  
VALLEJO, " 14th  
OAKLAND, " 17th

He has also made arrangements to appear at SANTA CRUZ and LOS ANGELES.

We are not as yet in a position to state when he will lecture at the last-mentioned places.

DEVOTED IRISHMAN.—Your communication received just as we go to press.



## COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co.  
 J. PETER KERN.....Salinas City, Monterey Co.  
 JAMES GOULD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co.  
 ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co.  
 T. K. HOWE.....Dixon, Solano Co.  
 THOS. QUINN.....Pino, Placer Co.  
 THOS. P. MEANY.....Knoxville, Napa Co.

## CITY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Dr. W. C. PUKY of Albion School, Smeintoul Nottingham, is an educated gentleman whose vaulting ambition overtops that of the ever-famous Cataline. Last week he applied to the Academy of Science, asking to become a corresponding member, although he has already appended to his name in print "F. G. S., of Edinburgh, France, and Cornwall, Fellow of the Royal Botanical and Zoological Societies of Vienna, Member of the College of Preceptors, etc., etc., F. E. S., F. R. M. S." The President remarked: "I should judge from reading that, that he wanted simply another tail to his name." The members of the Academy smiled, and the letter was laid on the table.

The production of Wilkie Collins' *New Magdalen* at the California Theatre has been the cause of much bitterness of spirit amongst our local dramatic critics, some of whom contend that the play is calculated to lower the high standard of morality established in California; while others sustain that it teaches a lesson of morality so exalted that we poor sinners of the West are unable to appreciate, and unwilling to accept it. It has been eminently successful, however, and remunerative to the management, consequently it matters little what the censors of our daily press may think of its merits.

At half-past one on Wednesday morning the rain began to pour in torrents. This lasted about fifteen minutes and then its violence ceased, and the gentle showers began. These continued until nearly 11 o'clock, and it is estimated that at its close the rainfall so far amounted to 72-100 of an inch. The fall up to the same time last year was only 14-100 of an inch. The rain began earlier last year, the first occurring September 25th. No more fell until the 25th of October. The late rain of this year is regarded as an indication of a wet season.

While the last edition of the *Bulletin* was being struck off, on Monday, a boy named Charles Schram, about fourteen years old, had his right arm broken at the elbow, and the bones so badly mashed that amputation will be necessary. The boy while amusing himself had his arms caught between the straps and the pulley, and before the press could be stopped his arm was badly shattered. The boy probably would have been killed but for one of the pressmen, who caught the lad and held him so as to follow the turning of the strap. The lad received all possible attention. His mother lives at Silver City.

The labors of the founders of the Waiters and Cooks' Mutual Aid and Beneficial Society have been crowned with success. The society is established on a firm basis, and the constitution and by-laws are printed in book-form, and were read at the public meeting held at Hibernia Hall on Friday evening. Those who had not already joined, then had an opportunity of ascertaining that should sickness assail them, they may, by a very small outlay while in health, secure themselves from the pecuniary embarrassments that sickness always brings to the workman.

John, alias Dooney, Harris, a "coaster" of considerable pugilistic renown, was conveyed to the City Prison on Monday last for drunkenness. He had scarcely been locked up in cell No. 8, ere he endeavored to pummel a fellow-prisoner named Cunningham, but received in return a severe beating. Becoming very noisy, a "trusty" named Sprague was ordered to place Harris in the adjoining cell. In doing so Harris struck him several times in the face. An additional charge of assault and battery was entered against Harris, on which he was ordered for sentence.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning Officer Gaynor received information that a couple of men were engaged in an angry altercation on the corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets, and he went there to find out what the trouble was about. He arrested one of the men, whose name is William Clark, on a charge of assault and battery. On the way to prison Clark attempted to throw away something, but the officer prevented him. What he wanted to throw away was a skeleton key and a lock-pick. An additional charge of carrying burglars' tools was preferred against him.

OFFICER HENSLEY attempted to arrest a North Beach hoodlum last week for using vulgar and obscene language. The boy, who is one of the worst of the dangerous class infecting that locality, betook himself to flight, when the officer drew his pistol and fired, the ball striking the ground in close proximity to the fugitive. This had the effect of stopping him, but the officer has been brought to task by his superiors for resorting to such extreme measures without just cause for doing so.

At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences, held on last Monday evening, the President reported that Mr. Lick had presented the Society, with a new deed for the property on Market and Fourth streets, which was based on the Society's own conditions. He thought the deed as satisfactory as a deed could be drawn for anything short of absolute donation. It had been revised by the most eminent lawyers in the city, who had pronounced it sound in all the provisions. The new deed covered the ground of the 80x275 lot.

A. B. MEACHAM, Ex-Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, is delivering a series of lectures on the Modocs. On Sunday evening he lectured on the religion of the noble red man, to a respectable audience in the Powell street Methodist Church. Mr. Meacham can not, however, be complimented on his success as a lecturer, for now that Captain Jack and his truculent braves have expiated their offence on the scaffold, the interest in the red man of Oregon has quite died out.

THE French residents of San Francisco have determined to show their appreciation of M. Thiers' services to his country by presenting him with an album, undoubtedly the finest that has ever been prepared on the Pacific Coast. During the past week it has been on exhibition at the White House on Kearny street. It was designed by Messrs. Mezzara and executed by Serigini & Bosqui. The magnificent evidence of taste and artistic skill cost \$1,700.

THERE is no doubt that the schooner *Osprey* was really in this port in May, 1849. H. B. Whitney, 218 Commercial street, says that he was in the schooner *Osprey*, Captain Greff, which arrived here in that month. Pyries, White & Co., of Hobart Town, owned her, and she sailed for Honolulu and returned here in November or December. Mr. Whitney bought several cases of onions on the schooner, and took them to Sacramento. The missing link in the Tiohborne evidence is thus found at last.

On Tuesday William Wilson entered a restaurant on Broadway to get a bucket of water. The colored cook, John Angus, refused to allow him to take it. Wilson drew a pistol and advanced upon Angus, when the latter knocked him down with an iron pot. Both parties came before the Police Court yesterday. Wilson was discharged and Angus held. He was out on bail, but after the examination was surrendered by his bondsmen.

Henry Haight offers to erect in a central locality a building suitable for a morgue, with the necessary offices for the Coroner and Health Officer, and all the paraphernalia required, and lease to the city for a number of years for \$200 per month. He also offers the city the privilege of purchasing the property at a fair valuation, if deemed advisable. There is one thing evident and that is that the city is sadly in need of a morgue.

DENNIS MALLONEY, second mate of the ship *Swirre*, on board which the cruelties to the seamen were perpetrated, has been arrested. The *Evening Post* with commendable liberality has offered a reward of \$400 for the first officer, Harris, who has as yet succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the authorities. It also offered a reward of \$100 for the capture of Molloney, and the money was instantly paid over to his captor, Felix Garcia, Constable of Bolinas and Olema townships.

On Sunday evening last, Colonel Zabriskie favored the Father Mathew Society with a lecture on the great Temperance advocate whose name is associated with the Society's title. Rev. C. A. Buckbee lectured at Dashaway Hall on Sunday entertainments; and the Temperance Legion listened to an address from Colonel C. Pritchard. The musical part of the performance was excellent in the case of all three Societies.

TWENTY-two prisoners were received at the State Penitentiary during last month. On the 30th of September there were 931 convicts in prison, as against 934 on the last day of August. HARRY COURTAINE, who was kindly provided with a home a few days since by Dr. Haskell, abused that gentleman's hospitality on Thursday by leaving his house and getting drunk. He was taken to the City Prison by an officer.

C. F. MACDERMOT, who was shot at by Miss Lizzie Gannon, is in London.

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A reference to the list of stockholders in the Nationalist Printing and Publishing Company will suggest to business men the advisability of advertising in the "IRISH NATIONALIST," as each shareholder considers himself a solicitor for the paper, and on the principle of "Live and let Live" have determined to carry it out in all their mercantile transactions. We throw out this hint hoping that business men, knowing the large and increasing influence of the NATIONALIST, will consult their own best interest by taking our advice:—ADVERTISE!

A glance at the subjoined table will indicate the position of the advertisements of our patrons. This table will remain at the head of our columns for reference, thus adding an extra advantage to advertisers.

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Boots and Shoes.....	2
Commission Merchants.....	3
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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**X. TWIABA X.**  
 THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada, of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair, and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in the market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of White Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATHFIELD, BOGEL & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr. L. TERRY, Elko, Nevada.

**PICTURES.**—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our friends Kenny & Co. have taken and fixed up in superb style a large store in the new hotel building corner of Fifth and Market streets. They have lately returned from the East, bringing with them a large and well-assorted stock of pictures of more than common style of art. Their lengthened experience in the trade has enabled them to offer superior drawings, chromos, prints, and framed pictures at a moderate rate. They have now on exhibition pictures of a hundred classes and representative of scenery and life in all climates. When inspecting their varied stock, a naturally gave most attention to what was Irish. We found the Giant's Causeway, Vale of Avoca, Lakes of Killarney and other familiar places as they should be, as well as several delineations of muscular Christianity, which should be seen to be appreciated.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—An article that will firmly mend Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Statuary, Meerschaum, Dolls, Toys, Leather, and all ordinary household articles likely to be broken, is as indispensable as it is valuable. These requisites are to be found in the well-known GIANT CEMENT, which is put up in tin cans only. It invariably gives satisfaction, and is now for sale by druggists, stationers, grocers, and the Giant Cement Company, No. 417 Washington street (opposite the Post Office) San Francisco.

## New Advertisements.

**WANTED**  
**1,000 MEN,**  
 TO SAVE

**\$4 PER DAY,**  
 ...BY BUYING THEIR...

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

...OF...

**P. J. SULLIVAN & CO.,**

CORNER OF THIRD AND JESSIE STREETS.

**NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!! AND THE LOWEST PRICES!!!**

...CALL AND SEE THEIR...

**\$15 Business Suits. \$15**

sep13-14

WHAT IS ALUCOLEN?—A preparation of Cod Liver Oil, without any disagreeable taste; the most efficacious remedy for all pulmonary complaints. Prepared and sold by James G. Steele & Co. 521 Montgomery street.

## New Advertisements.

## ALAMEDA COUNTY

## Steeple Chases,

## HURDLE AND RUNNING RACES,

Open to all Horses,

WILL TAKE PLACE

Friday, October 31st, and Saturday,  
 November 1st, 1873,

...OVER THE...

## Oakland Trotting Park Course.

THE STEEPLE CHASE PLATE OF \$300.

Two miles and a quarter; twice over the water jump.  
 Entries close October 17th.

THE OAKLAND HURDLE RACE PLATE  
 OF \$300.

Two miles; over eight flights of hurdles. Entries close  
 October 17th.

THE TRADESMEN'S HANDICAP PLATE  
 OF \$750.

Two miles and a half. Entries close October 10th.

THE RAILWAY PLATE (HANDICAP) OF  
 \$300.

One mile and a quarter. Entries close October 10th.

THE NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE OF \$300,  
 FOR TWO-YEAR OLDS.

One mile. Entries close October 10th.

THE FLYING HANDICAP PLATE OF \$300.

Three quarters of a mile. Entries close Oct. 10th.

THE RANDLETT PLATE OF \$200.

For horses that have never started for a public race.  
 Gentlemen riders. Entries close October 17th.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PLATE OF \$100.

For Saddle horses not exceeding 14 hands; catch  
 weights: one mile. Entries close Oct. 17th.

THE PIEDMONT PLATE OF \$75.

For Ponies not exceeding 13 hands; catch weight; one  
 mile. Entries close October 17th.

Full particulars can be had by writing to  
**F. BAXTER,**  
 oct11-14 P. O. Box 567 San Francisco.

## CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN MCCULLOUGH, Proprietor and Manager  
 MR. BARTON LILL, Acting Manager

Farewell Benefit and Last Night  
 Of the Accomplished Artist,

## MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERQ

Friday, Evening, October 10,

The performance will commence with Mr. Tom Taylor's  
 very interesting Drama called a

## Sheep in Wolf's Clothing!

Anne Carey.....MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERQ.

The performance will conclude with Sheridan Knowles'  
 great Comedy, in three acts,

## The Love Chase!!

Saturday Evening, October 11th.

Will be performed Kotzebue's great play, entitled

## The Stranger!

...AND...

## BLACK-EYED SUSAN!!!

Saturday Afternoon, October 11th.

LAST LE CLERQ MATINEE.

## F A T E!!!

Monday Evening, October 13th.

First night of the charming artist MISS MAY HOW.

AND. In Charles Reade's own dramatization of

## THE WANDERING HEIR!!

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S

## PRISON LIFE.

I HAVE THIS BOOK IN THE HANDS OF THE

Printer and will send it post free on receipt of \$1 00.

Beautifully bound, \$3 00.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA,

Care National Steamship Company, New York.

oct14-14

## WASHINGTON HOTEL,

519 MISSION STREET,

BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND.....SAN FRANCISCO

Board and Lodging per week.....\$4 50

Board and Lodging per Day.....1 00

Single Meals.....25

Lodging per Night.....50 and 25

Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge.

JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor,  
 my24-14

## New Advertisements.

## A FAMILY ARTICLE.

Agents make \$12 50 per day, \$75 per week.

AN ENTIRELY NEW

## Sewing Machine

FOR DOMESTIC USE,

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS!

With the New Patent

## Button Hole Worker,

Patented June 27, 1871.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE

AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed SEWING MACHINE for Family Work. Complete in all its parts. Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, SELF-THREADING, direct upright FOOT, NEW TENSION, SELF FEED, and Cloth Guide. Operates by WHEEL and on a TAIL, Light Running. Smooth and noiseless, like all other good high priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the ELASTIC LOCK STITCH, (finest and strongest at stitch known); all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn, Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and a PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL INVENTION, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low-priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.

Mrs. H. B. JAMESON.

Pecotone, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One," (war

ranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the

features, and everything complete belonging to it, including

SELF-THREADING NEEDLE, packed in a strong wooden

box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express,

free of further charges, on receipt of price, ONLY FIVE

DOLLARS. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine

we will send, on receipt of \$1 extra, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER.

One of the most important and useful inventions of the

age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the

finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and

beautiful.

SPECIAL TERMS, and Extra Inducements to MALE and

FEMALE Agents, Storekeepers, &c., who will establish

agencies through the country and keep our New Ma-

CHINES on Exhibition and Sale. COUNTY RIGHTS given to

smart Agents FREE. Agents' complete outfit furnished

without any EXTRA CHARGE. Samples of sewing, descrip-

tive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engrav-

ings, &c., &c., SENT FREE. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and

Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters,

Harrows, Farm Mills, Plasters, Harvesters, Thrashers

and all articles needed for Farm work. Bare seeds in

large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money

Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk,

and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods

guaranteed.

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods

at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our read-

ers."—*Former's Journal, New York.*

ADDRESS ORDERS

Jerome B. Hudson & Co.,

COR. GREENWICH & CORTLANDT STREETS, N. Y.

sep20-6m

## Tobin,

## Davisson,



## FONTENOY.

BY J. C. IRWIN.

Upwards of eighty springs have rolled away  
Since Terence Connor sat one April day,  
Before his cottage on a Wicklow hill,  
Looking upon the prospect green and still:  
Wheat and potato field and oaken glade  
Spreading beneath the forest sun and shade;  
The white cloud softly melting into rain  
O'er the grey peaks and low line of the main.  
In the blue shadow of the door, where through  
The turf smoke curled in wreaths of airy blue,  
Sate by her spinning wheel, a pretty maid,  
The grandchild of this soldier, who had fought  
Many a battle in the great Brigade  
Of Louis—now dispersed; and as he thought  
Upon the wars in which he'd taken part,  
And o'er the memories dearest to his heart,  
Lid many a scar his bronzed face upon;  
As toward a bridge across a neighboring brook  
He cast from time to time a kindly look—  
Until at length one he expected came—  
The young girl's lover, Patrick Moore by name,  
With whom the veteran talked till dinner o'er—  
While sitting in the sunset by the door  
Where on a table glasses had been laid,  
Where near her lad, still spun the pretty maid,  
He cried: "Come let us drink a health, my boy,  
To those who fell at glorious Fontenoy;  
"Tis eight and forty years this very day  
Since we drove back the column of Lord Hay."

They drank, and the old man from his breast  
Took out a stripe of silk that once had been  
Though dusk and faded with powder now, once green,  
Which proudly he unfolded in his guest,  
And added:—"As we mounted up the hill  
A ball shattered this fragment of our flag—  
I caught it falling and preserved the rag,  
A precious relic of our victory still."  
"Toll us what happened that day," said young  
O'More,—"I'll sing it for you," Terence said, and sung:  
Bright shone the sun of April on old Tournay's torrents  
brown,

The blue Scheidt flowing by the skirt of Antoine's scat-  
tered town,  
De Barris' wood that nor 'w' rd stretched, and Fontenoy,  
where Saxe  
And Louis had their course with the low hills at their  
backs.  
For hours the battle rag'd, for hours the cannon blaz'd  
and roared  
In front and flank, and musketry in rattling torrents  
poured,  
Between the French and English lines charges were  
made and met,  
While we of the Brigade before out camp were stationed  
yet.  
Then Dillon, chaffing, muttered, looking through the  
war smoke grey:—  
"It seems the Irish arm of France will not be used to-  
day;  
Not, though our allies are true gold, we are not quite  
alloy."

And still we stood in angered mood  
While flowed the French and British blood,  
And idly waved our green flag on the field by Fontenoy.  
Many a charge had Cumberland and Holland Walde  
made  
On St. Antoine, on Fontenoy and Barris' forest glade,  
But though the dead were thickly piled by bastion and  
hill slope,  
As little cause for French despair, there seemed, as  
English hope.

At length we saw the fierce and sullen Duke ride to and  
fro,  
Collecting his best regiment to deal a final blow;  
And forthwith a great column of six thousand warriors  
form,  
And silent march across the plain, like thunderclouds of  
storm  
Fronting a sunset; while along the uplands to the north,  
Where Saxe was stationed, in their face the cannonade  
burst forth.  
Then Rothe cried out—"Those guns will leave us  
nothing to destroy."

And still we stood in angered mood  
While flowed the French and British blood,  
And idly waved our green flag by the field of Fontenoy.  
On went the English—cavalry charging round their  
flanks—  
Uninterrupted as the swollen Scheidt between its banks,  
And up the slope—artillery centered in the column  
strong,  
Discharging volley after volley as they moved along;  
And ere the vanguard disappeared under the smoky  
cloud,  
That made for many hundred there their only battle  
shroud,  
Then one might see their officers before the van walk  
slow,  
With canes leveling the musket lines to send the charges  
low;  
And soon along the hillside tumult reigned; with dead  
each trench  
Was filled; the English remained firm; already fled the  
French;

"Thank God, our time is coming!" Lally shouted out  
in joy  
But still we stood in anxious mood  
While flowed the French and British blood,  
And still our green flag idly waved remote from  
Fontenoy.

As Lally spoke an aid-de-camp came riding furious fast  
Up to Lord Clare; who ordered the Brigade to move at  
last.  
"Behold the power that exiled us!" ran swift along  
our band;  
The vengeance of seven centuries fired every heart and  
hand;

Hear! on rolled our bayonet charge against the  
shaken foe,  
And avenge to hell their hated ranks with one united blow!  
What chance and they with us—the Sassanach's accursed  
breed?  
That mighty rush avenged the years that Britain made  
us bleed,  
Her cruel laws, her insults to our nation and our creed.  
By Ireland then was England crushed, by Ireland France  
was freed,  
Their living fled above their dead; as we raised a shout  
of joy;

And cheering stood in glorious mood  
Beneath our green flag showered with blood,  
Waving our dripping bayonets o'er conquered Fontenoy.

PERFECTION IS NO TRIFLE.—A friend called on  
Michael Angelo, who was finishing a statue;  
some time afterwards he called again; the sculp-  
tor was at his work. His friend looking at the  
figure, exclaimed, "You have been idle since I  
saw you last." "By no means," said the  
sculptor; "I have retouched part, and polished  
that; I have softened this feature, and brought  
out this muscle; I have given more expression  
to this lip, and more energy to this limb."  
"Well, well," said his friend, "but all these  
are trifles." "It may be so," replied Angelo  
"but trifles make perfection, and perfection is  
no trifle."

THE RISING OF '98,  
With an Account of the Volunteers,  
French Alliances and Expeditions.

(Continued from our last number.)

## CHAPTER X.

IRISH EMBASSY TO FRANCE—LEWINS AND M'NEVIN  
—LUTCH LIBERATING EXPEDITION FOR IRELAND  
—ENGLISH MISREPRESENTATIONS.

While the English conspirators were exciting  
the deluded Protestants to murder their Catholic  
brother-Irishmen in the name of religion, and  
were at the same time robbing the enlightened  
Protestants of their arms, the United Irishmen  
were not neglecting their own interests. Ac-  
cordingly, in March 1797, Mr. Lewins, a respect-  
able Irish solicitor, was sent over by the Irish  
Directory, as envoy to the French Directory.  
He was instructed to press the French govern-  
ment to fulfil its promise of sending another  
expedition to Ireland. The terms which the  
Irish demanded, were at once agreed to by  
their French allies; they were as follows:  
France was to send over to Ireland, from 5,000  
to 10,000 troops, and 40,000 stand of arms,  
besides ammunition, and a loan of £500,000.  
The French allies were to come to Ireland, on  
the very same conditions as they went to  
America in 1776. The Irish republicans were to  
form their own government, and France was to  
be paid for the expense of the expedition, loan,  
&c, as in the case of America, and just as Hol-  
land was indemnified by the English, for the  
expenses of the liberating fleet and army which  
she sent to England in 1688, under the com-  
mand of the Prince of Orange.

In June 1797, another envoy, "Dr. M'Nevin,"  
was sent over to France, in order to hasten the  
liberating expedition. He was instructed to  
demand an extra supply of arms, in addition to  
the 40,000 agreed upon, on account of the un-  
just seizure of the arms of the Ulster Protes-  
tants, by General Lake. When Dr. M'Nevin  
arrived in Hamburg, he applied to M. Rein-  
hardt, the resident minister of the French  
republic, for a passport. To this, Reinhardt  
replied, "that he had orders not to deliver a  
passport without first applying for, and obtain-  
ing the permission of his government in every  
case. When pressed by Dr. M'Nevin, Reinhardt  
was inflexible; but always offered to transmit to  
Paris, a memoir, detailing the object of his  
mission. This memoir was at last prepared,  
and as Reinhardt knew the English language,  
and could at any rate translate the memoir into  
cipher, it was deemed unnecessary to compose  
it in French. Two days after it was delivered,  
Reinhardt's scruples vanished and he granted the  
passport. M'Nevin afterwards saw the  
deciphered copy of this paper in French, in  
Tallyrand's office, where it was kept under the  
particular key of the chief secretary. The  
original, in English, was withdrawn from Reinhardt  
and never afterward entrusted by M'Nevin into  
any hands but those upon whom suspicion  
could not attach; and independent of the security,  
offered by him character, there is this  
strong circumstance, that the copy of the  
memoir which Dr. M'Nevin saw in the hands of  
Lord Clare, was from the French, and not the  
English; so that it seems probable that Tal-  
lyrand, or some one else in the confidence of the  
French government, procured a copy of the  
memoir for a sum of English gold.

In August 1797, the Irish Directory received  
a communication from Lewins, their envoy,  
informing them "that the Dutch republic were  
fitting out an expedition at the Texel, for Ire-  
land. Towards the end of July, the Dutch  
fleet was ready to sail for Ireland, and consisted  
of 15 sail of the line, 10 frigates and sloops,  
with 27 transport ships, of 150 to 450 tons  
burthen. The land forces of the expedition,  
including cavalry, infantry, and artillery,  
amounted to 13,544 men. General Daendels,  
an honest republican, commanded the land  
forces; the brave Admiral De Winter led the  
fleet, and that true-blooded Irishman, General  
Tone, was on board, to accompany the expedi-  
tion. If this fleet and army of liberation had  
arrived in Ireland, it would have been a glorious  
event for Holland. The liberating expedi-  
tion which Holland sent to England in 1688,  
only brought tyranny on the Irish. The expedi-  
tion of 1797 would have wiped out old scores,  
brought liberty to Ireland, and reflected eternal  
honor to the Dutch republicans.

Speaking of the Texel armada, on the 19th of  
July, 1797, Tone says: "There never was and  
never will be such an expedition as our if it  
succeeds; it is not merely to determine which  
of two despots shall sit upon a throne, or  
whether an island shall belong to this or that  
state; it is to change the destiny of Europe—to  
emancipate one, perhaps three nations—to open  
the sea to the commerce of the world—to found  
a new empire—to demolish an ancient one—to  
subvert a tyranny of 600 years. And all this  
hangs to-day upon the wind. I cannot express  
the anxiety I feel."

Owing to the contrary winds, the Dutch fleet  
was prevented from sailing during the favorable  
season. At length Admiral De Winter, on the  
10th of October, put to sea, to join the French  
fleet at Brest, where an expedition was prepar-  
ing for Ireland. The Dutch were however in-  
terrupted by a superior English fleet, and a  
bloody tussle took place of Camperdown, where  
the Dutch fought with their usual bravery, but  
were after a long engagement defeated. It is  
only right to mention that Tone, along with the  
French ministers, was of opinion that some  
members of the Dutch government were bribed  
by the vile gold of the monster Pitt; and that  
they ordered the fleet to sail at an appointed  
time, and thus betrayed it into the power of

the English, who don't wish any foreigners but  
themselves, to visit the social Irish.

Tone writing just as the fleet was ready to  
sail, thus speaks of the terms on which the  
Dutch were to come to Ireland:—July 14th,  
General Daendels showed me to-day his instruc-  
tions from the Dutch government. They are  
fair and honest; and I have no doubt he will  
act up to them. The spirit of them is, always  
to maintain the character of a faithful ally, not  
to interfere in the domestic concerns of the  
people; to aid them by every means in his  
power to establish their liberty and independ-  
ence, and to expect no condition in return, but  
that we should throw off the English yoke, and  
that when all was settled on that score, we  
should arrange our future commerce with the  
Dutch republic on the basis of reciprocal advan-  
tage and accommodation. Nothing can be  
more fair and honorable, and I am convinced  
from what I see of Daendels, and the frankness  
of his character, that he will act up to his in-  
structions."

The English have lyingly asserted that the  
Irish are unlike all other rational beings, and  
incapable of governing themselves. Hence  
those English say, that if the millions of the  
Irish lions who are still sleeping, were com-  
pelled by oppression to rise up unanimously on  
the few English foxes, and "make a meal's  
meat of them," that the said Irish would for-  
sooth go to all this fuss for others, not for them-  
selves—that they would send off of France for  
French schoolmasters, and that after they had  
devoured the English, they would then quietly  
submit to the French, whom the English call  
their inferiors. This is all damnation humbug.  
What is it, but as much as to say that the Irish  
nation are no better than the poor ass in the  
fable, who was jogging along loaded with pan-  
niers, when his master suddenly informed him  
"that the enemy was coming," and cried out  
"run, run." To which the ass replied, "that  
there was no use in his running, since, in any  
case, he must carry the panniers."

If England, by her unjust usurpations, drives  
the Irish to imitate all other nations, and shake  
off an oppressive yoke, the Irish in that case  
will do just as other nations have done in simi-  
lar cases. When the Protestant Americans  
called in the Catholic French to assist them in  
their glorious struggle for liberty, the English  
then asserted that America would become a  
province of Popish France, and other nonsense  
but what has been the result?—When the En-  
glish rebels or patriots who were afraid to rise  
up against their own king, James the Second,  
invited in the Dutch to deliver them, did they  
submit to the Dutch? or did England become a  
Dutch province, governed by a Dutch Lord-  
Lieutenant. When the Dutch rebels or patriots  
invited in the English, in order to get rid of the  
Spanish yoke, did the Dutch on driving out the  
Spaniards, become subjects of the English? Did  
the Greeks on driving out the Turks, by the  
assistance of the Russians and French, be-  
come subject to either of those powers? But  
why quote any more cases to upset such a mis-  
erable fallacy, which on ly amounts to this—  
that no nation can ever shake off the yoke of  
another, without falling a prey to a third. Was  
there ever yet strung together such a wretched  
piece of balderdash as this? On this principle  
no individual or nation should ever care to seek  
for any of its stolen property or rights, for fear  
of having such property or rights seized again  
by a third party. Was there ever yet heard  
such nonsensical stuff as this? Following this  
rule, it is clear that if all nations or individuals  
who recover their rights and properties from  
one act of tyrants and robbers, must of neces-  
sity lose rights and properties again, and yield  
them up to other tyrants and robbers, then  
there is no use in having any rights or prop-  
erties at all. For if those who are strong  
enough to recover their just rights and prop-  
erties to lose, defend them from any robbers and  
tyrants who may desire to possess them?

By this argument the tyrant, the robber, the  
murderer, the ravisher, &c, who first comes,  
should be received with open arms; they should  
be even allowed to bully, rob, murder, ravish,  
and to have and to hold all they wish, and be  
regarded in the light of lawful possessors, sav-  
ings, deliverers, and protectors, who nobly  
save us from imaginary third parties, who may  
be worse than themselves. Was there ever  
such confounded blasphemy as this? Suppose  
some unprincipled, weak-minded, creature-wor-  
shipping, oppressed, and plundered slave, in  
the midst of his darkness and sufferings should  
cry out in foolish despair, "O Great and Just  
Creator, why have you created millions of men  
for no higher and better purpose than to be  
tyrannized over, robbed, and murdered by their  
yellow men?" Might not a just-minded man in  
pity answer, "O little and unjust man, you  
blaspheme God's goodness, and wrong his jus-  
tice. He has created you all naturally equal  
which if you were not content to be blinded,  
bamboozled, and deluded by each other, you  
might easily perceive. Are you not all born  
of woman in the same manner, and do you not  
come into the world alike naked and helpless?  
Are you not nursed in the same way? Are you  
not all the same in the hands of the midwife,  
nurse, or accouchéur? After your short-lived  
career is finished, are you not all the same when  
dead? Does the nurse or physician who attends  
the sick and dying, or the old woman who washes  
the dead body, or the physician who dissects it,  
or the worms who eat it, perceive any difference  
between you, whether you were rich or poor,  
tyrants or slaves. And now, oh man, learn  
that God has created you for just and noble  
purposes, and pursuits. To the animals, in-  
sects, birds, fishes, and reptiles, he has given  
instinct, which they preserve natural and unim-

paired, and only surrender with their lives. But  
on man God has bestowed a far nobler gift.  
He has given him God-like reason, which unerr-  
ing guide he is bound to preserve, as the insect  
do their instinct, natural and unimpaired, and  
not to surrender it but with life. Such rewards  
has he ordained for those who preserve and cul-  
tivate the use of their reason, and such punish-  
ments has he ordained for those who surrender  
up and neglect to cultivate their reason; that  
mankind naturally equal, seem to be divided  
into two great sects, the rich and poor, tyrant  
and slave, knowing and ignorant. Man-ridden  
man, know that God has given you the means  
of recovering the use of your own reason, even  
when lost. He has sent inspired men to dis-  
cover printing, paper, and machinery; all know-  
ledge and science are now placed even within  
the reach of the humblest among you, the  
laboring man. History and anatomy teach you  
what you are. Cultivate astronomy and chem-  
istry. Take in hand the telescope and micro-  
scope; learn to know the Creator through his  
works; and discover with your own eyes what  
almighty and magnificent Being he is. Respec-  
and reward all talented, superior, or inspired  
men, who discourage creature-worship and  
money-worship; teach real knowledge, or prin-  
ciples and advance the reason, and elevate the  
condition of the human race. These are God's  
aristocracy. Despite all cunning impostors,  
bamboozlers, or word-mongers, bloody tyrants  
fat-idlers, dependant degraded do-nothings,  
roguish drones, who live out of others exertions  
keepers-back of mankind, advocates of human  
misery, and deniers of God's wisdom and good-  
ness, mock aristocracy, enemies of knowledge,  
worshippers of human creatures blarneying  
hypocrites, cowardly seducers, men without  
moral courage, selfish sensualists, fawning flat-  
terers, rogues who spend more on eating, drink-  
ing, and clothing, than they can earn by their  
own labor, oppressors of the poor, mercenary  
man-butchers, base informers, money-hunters,  
cowardly murderers, bastard breeders, and all  
such as wilfully remain in slavery and ignorance.  
Finally, oh man, learn that as the Great Cre-  
ator knows every thing, and the beasts nothing,  
the more you know, the more your condition  
will resemble God's, and the less you know, the  
more your condition will resemble that of the  
brute beasts. Know that knowledge is power  
—that the God-like reason and mind of man  
are given him for use as well as the animal  
body—that as the body is in the best health  
when cultivated, exercised, and fed, so is the  
mind; and that whoever would cunningly en-  
deavor to cripple, keep back, and darken the  
mind or reason of man, is a blasphemer of the  
Creator's grandest work an impostor, a bam-  
boozler, and a tyrant."

(To be continued.)

"Don't put too much confidence in a lover's  
sighs and vows," said Mrs. Partington to her  
niece. "Let him tell you that you have lips  
like strawberries and cream, cheeks like a car-  
nation, and an eye like an asterisk; but such  
things often come from a tender head than a  
tender heart."

## PRINTING HOUSES.

JOHN H. CARMAN & CO.,  
BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND  
Job Printers.409 Washington Street,  
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Are the Publishers of the following Periodicals:

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The only Commercial and Financial Weekly on the Coast;  
\$9 00 per Year.

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The only Literary Magazine published on the Coast  
\$4 00 per Year.

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Wholly devoted to the development of the West; pub-  
lished Monthly.....\$1 00 per Year.

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\$5 00 per Year.

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Have constantly on hand, Henry's, Spencer's, Sharp's

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the genuine Deringer Pistols. Repairing of every de-

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GARDNER'S VERIFIABLE COUGH DROPS are now acknow-

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All orders promptly attended to. jly26-tf

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COR. BUSH AND KEARNY STREETS,

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Or any other good brand, and all other drinks.

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## JOHN T. KELLY'S

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Finest quality of Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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## HIBERNIA HALL,

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The best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand. Dub-

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## WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Keeps constantly on hand the best quality of

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Also—Superior Brands Old Bourbon Whisky, Old

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Rum. de4-tf

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## HEAD-QUARTERS!!

## Wines, Liquors, Ales and Cigars.

The Grand Hotel and Central Pacific Railroad Offices

on the right, Masonic Temple on the left, and the Hi-

bernian Bank furnish the

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JOHN STRATMAN.....PUBLICATION.

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## T. P. WALL,

## Cosmopolitan Sample Rooms,

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SAN FRANCISCO,

Makes it a specialty to offer unusual inducements to

customers, so that he may secure a considerable

## Family Trade.

He imports directly for himself the finest brands of

## WINES AND LIQUORS,

And offers them for sale at the lowest business profits.

He has refitted his SAMPLE ROOMS in an elaborate

manner, and opened in connection therewith a large

apartment suitable for Society and Club Meetings, as

well as a READING ROOM where the most important

daily and weekly newspapers are on file. His impor-

tations being specially intended for family use, he respec-

tfully solicits a call and trial of the class and price of

goods he offers to the public.

Good Bourbon Whisky, \$2 75 per gallon, or 50 cents

per bottle.

Fine Bourbon, \$3 50 per gallon, or 75 cents per bottle.

Superior, \$4 50 per gallon or \$1 25 per bottle.

Wines of all varieties at proportionate rates.

my31-tf T. P. WALL, 50 Third St.

## Yates' Branch Saloon

BILLIARD HALL,

Corner of Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. English Ale and

Porter on Draught. Ale, Beer and Porter Five Cents

per Glass. Genuine Staffordshire Ale.

YATES &amp; CO., Proprietors.

jy2-tf

## B. C. DUFFY,

## CIGAR



## WISE AND OTHERWISE.

The customers of a certain cooper cause him a vast deal of vexation by their saving habits and persistence in getting all their tubs and casks repaired, buying but very little work. "I stood it well enough, however," said he, "until old Sam Crabtree brought me an old bung, to which he wanted a new barrel made. Then I quit the business in disgust."

The piazza round the Fall style of shoe is a little broader than those built in Summer. A pair of second-hand "high toned" shoes will be just the thing to put in a barrel of old clothes for a frontier minister to use as snow-shoes, as he goes "cross lots" about his "parish" during the coming winter.

"Now Johnny, my dear, you may go in swimming but you must not go near the water. You may go and look at the cars as they pass, but you must keep out of sight of the truck. You may go to the minstrels to-night, but you must go to bed by six o'clock. That's a good boy, you little devil you."

An enterprising Edinburgh tradesman once advertised his goods in the following manner:-

Scots wha hae w' Wallace bled,  
Scots wham Bruce has often led,  
If you want a greeft head,  
Gang to Box the latter.

An express company that runs from "Mississippi westward," in the contract printed on its receipt, disclaims responsibility as carrier "for any loss or damage by fire, the act of God, Indians, or any other public enemies of the Government."

A farmer's daughter out west received a hairy poodle-dog from a friend in New York. The unsophisticated damsel wrote back, thanking her friend for the present, and saying she found it very handy when tied to a stick to clean windows with.

The power of woman is finely illustrated in the case of a Kentucky girl who flitted with a locomotive engineer and so distracted his attention that he neglected the boiler and an explosion occurred, killing three men.

Said Mrs. Jenks on her return from church: "When I see the shawls of those Johnsons and then think of what I have got to wear, if it was not for the consolation of religion, I don't know what I would do."

A traveller in Wales, near Ferryside, seeing a sign over the door with this one word, "Agos-erquider," asked the woman what she sold, when she said that she did not sell anything, but that "Agues are cured here."

"What," said a teacher to a pupil, "makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?" "My papa's big leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

A body of men presided over by a popular foreman, say he is like a Turkish river, because "he is the boss-for-us."

The friends of female suffrage in England so far from having abandoned the movement seem more hopeful than ever of their cause.

The eleventh commandment delivered expressly to Congressmen who have aspirations: "Thou shalt not grab!"

"Not guilty," said an Omaha jury; "but if the prisoner is smart, he will leave the territory before night." He left.

The reason men don't kiss each other is because Judas made such a mistake at it.

Why is a donkey that can't hold his head up like next Monday? Because its neck's weak.

Why do little birds in their nests agree? Because if they did not they would fall out.

Schoolmistress—"Now, children, who loves all men?" Children—"You do ma'am!"

A deceitful church-member is a christian devil.

A good spankin' never injers a child's brains.

## Thorough Organization.

The farmers' movement has a great and important work to accomplish in its crusade against wealthy monopolies and political corruption and will need all the aid it can summon. Granges are multiplying in all directions and it will be but a short time till they are organized in every county in the State; but even when this is done, there will remain a large proportion of the farmer population outside the gate. Before the movement can become entirely successful in all its great purposes these must all, or nearly all, be brought into the organization. Those who are unable or unwilling to join the grange should be urged to join the open club, and thus be ready to act in concert with the grangers for the mutual good.—Indiana Farmer.

## An Awkward Occasion.

The most awkward occasion in a young woman's career, says Bilkins, is when she returns from the wedding trip, and for the first time invites her friends to breakfast in her own house. She feels that all eyes are upon her, inquiring minds are busy sifting the sweet mysteries of her new life. In the tumult of her emotions she pours the hot water into the sugar bowl, sweetens John's coffee with salt, soaps the butter with the sleeve of her morning gown, waters the toast from the waste bowl, burns her fingers against the coffee urn, gets red in the face, and finally, unless she is a female of cast-iron resolutions, bursts into a flood of tears, which all the pangs of several days' accumulated hunger are impotent to assuage.

## A Terrible Belt.

A Pennsylvania mother of Warrick township, Chester county, observed that her child of four months was breathing with great difficulty, in its cradle asleep. Inspection was the work of a moment, when it was discovered that something like a cord was round the child's body, under its little night-gown. It was a snake thirty inches long coiled tight around the frame of the cherub. In fact, the wicked old serpent was so comfortable that it was with a great deal of difficulty that it was persuaded to uncoil and when he did so, instead of stopping, he bolted hastily into a hole.

PLAIN TALK.—The Atlanta Herald of the 20th of September has the following plain talk: "That political bummer and egotistical ass, Andy Johnson, in an interview with a New York Herald reporter, says that 'Jefferson Davis is again trying to fire the Southern heart' was a great misfortune to this section, for they were taken as the sentiments of the Southern people, while in fact they were indorsed by an insignificant few."

PERE HYACINTH has abandoned the clerical garb.

## J. D. Cusheon's Column.

## J. D. CUSHEON

SELLS  
HOUSES, LOTS, FARMS,

Collects Rents,  
AND

Sells Every Branch of Business,  
BOTH IN CITY AND COUNTY.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GREAT BARGAINS IN  
Lodging Houses, and all  
Other Business.

Office --- 236 Montgomery Street.

BOOT BLACKING—Good stand and first class trade.

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J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

COUNTRY STORE IN VALLEJO; fine stock; stand

good and trade. Apply to  
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RESTAURANT FOR SALE—Elegantly fitted up; ex-

cellent but wine trade; rare chance now offers to

buy into a money-making restaurant for little money.

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TO BLACKSMITHS—For Sale—Half interest in a first-

class Carriage and Wagon Shop, where a good black-

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Laundry, with fixtures, horse, splendid wagon

and a business established for over fourteen years; well

located on Brannan street, between Fifth and Sixth;

sell at a positive sacrifice on account of the death of the

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price. Apply to  
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best stands in the city; first class trade; a bargain.

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of the largest and most profitable Livery, Sale and

Feed Stables in the city; known to keep the finest stock;

the most magnificent carriages, horses, and turn-outs.

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\$3,000. BREWERY FOR SALE—Half interest in

a well established business; wants a

steady man who will make himself useful. Apply to  
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CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDING—An interest

low. Call and make an offer to  
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CELLAR BILLIARD SALOON—Good location. Ap-

ply to  
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COUNTRY GROCERY—Old established; cheap; must

be sold. Apply to  
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FIRST CLASS LIQUOR SALOON—For Sale—Half or

whole interest; richly and conveniently fitted up; no

better stand in the city; keeps a choice stock of ales,

wines, and liquors; sell at a positive sacrifice; parties

going east. Call and make an offer at once, to  
J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE—First-class stand;

store handsomely fitted up; reliable, steady trade;

\$200; a rare bargain. Apply at once to  
J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR BUSINESS—For Sale—Good

stand, stock, reliable family, and bar trade; sell the

stock, fixtures and furniture; a bargain seldom offered;

owner going up country. Apply to  
J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BLACKSMITH and Wagon Making Business—Half in-

terest for sale; wants a good mechanic, either a wag-

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TO MINERS—Wanted a few experienced miners, with

small capital, who have some idea of the working of

rich gravel mines by hydraulic power; good chance of

secure an interest in a rich gravel mine on easy

terms. No money required until the party fully pro-

spects the mine. Apply to  
J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSE, for sale Cheap.

Apply to  
J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY—Good Stand—Call and

see  
J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

WOOD AND COAL YARD—\$555—Half interest is now

offered at less than half its value. Good stock,

horses, drays, large family and out-door trade. Apply to  
J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

DRUG STORE—First class business corner; reliable

trade. See  
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\$500 LIQUOR SALOON for sale. First-class stand

on the city front; handsomely fitted up; good

stock, shipping and laundry trade. For a bargain, apply

this day to  
J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

DRESSMAKING—For sale—Handsome store; lots of

steady work; sell at a great bargain; owner going

East. Apply to  
J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

PRODUCE STORE—For Sale—A good paying business;

no better stand; handsome store and rooms; long

lease; good horse, wagon and substantial trade; a bar-

gain. Apply to  
J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE—First-class stand;

store handsomely fitted up; reliable, steady trade;

sales from \$14 to \$20 per day; a rare bargain. Apply at

once to  
J. D. CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE Store for

Sale—A great bargain. Apply to  
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160 ACRES OF LAND for sale in Contra Costa

county, two miles from the town of Clayton;

well watered; small house and barn; partly fenced;

title U S patent; price \$2,000. Apply to  
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\$9,500 TO CAPITALISTS—Valuable leasehold

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